

The Washington Times

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Daily.....1,235,871
Sunday.....1,235,871

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (daily) during the month of November was 1,235,871, all copies left over and returned by agents being eliminated. This number, when divided by 30, the number of days of publication, shows the net daily average for November to have been 41,195.

Sunday.
The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed Sunday during the month of November was as follows:
Daily.....1,235,871
Sunday.....1,235,871

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (Sunday) during the month of November was 1,235,871, all copies left over and returned by agents being eliminated. This number, when divided by 30, the number of days of publication, shows the net daily average for November to have been 41,195.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1911.

Hearing from people who haven't noticed you in some time, eh?

Senator Newlands seems to have performed the impossible. He certainly set the rivers on fire.

Speaking of real detectives, Chief Wilkie is with us once again. Did he catch that mongoose?

When he recovers from this attack of ptomaine poisoning, the Attorney General will be a more devoted friend of Dr. Wiley than ever.

A Montgomery country farmer recently killed a bald eagle, which measured five feet ten inches from tip to tip. Some Bird of Freedom!

By the number of protests from merchants against its continuance, the "Tuck" High lunch room must be doing a flourishing business.

The Potofice clock quit at 5:15 o'clock this morning. Which seems to emphasize the good record that the Southern Railway clock has been making lately.

The "glad hand" program of the conventions committee of the Chamber of Commerce ought to be put into effect before any more strangers are seduced by the "penny-matching" sharpers.

The office of president of the Washington branch of the Letter Carriers' Association is an honorable one which may well enlist the governor of the contestants. May the most deserving win.

Even really investors seem imbued with the "buy early" idea that is urged on Christmas shoppers. The first week in December takes second place only to the biggest real estate week the Capital ever had.

The crossing policeman's lot is not a happy one at any time, and during the last few weeks alone he will entitle himself to the vacation which his friends in Congress are trying to secure for him.

President Louis W. Hill, of the Great Northern, evidently didn't read Governor West's interview favoring better pay for Government employees when he criticized the Oregon governor yesterday for talking politics instead of business.

A damage suit for 10 cents may sound very unimportant, but if Colonel Ames wins his case against the Washington Railway and Electric Company in the matter of transfer, the street railway company will regard it as highly important.

One of the most delightful lectures in the National Geographic course was that of Admiral Chester on conditions in Turkey, delivered in the New Marine Temple last night. The audience included many members of the Diplomatic Corps.

HOW ABOUT THE "DICK TO DICK" LETTER?

It is not a satisfactory conclusion of a long and careful investigation of the Controller Bay episode, to receive from the committee in charge a report that does not allude to the matter most in the public's mind and eye in connection with that affair.

The Graham committee makes some wise and excellent suggestions about the management of Alaska, and disagrees with Secretary Fisher about the value and utility of Controller Bay. But not a word about the famous letter whose alleged existence constituted the dramatic incident that forced the whole Controller Bay affair on public notice.

Was there such a letter?

A young woman writer said she saw it in the Interior Department files.

Her story was given dignity and importance by the prompt ordering of an inquiry into the whole affair.

That inquiry was dropped without ever letting the young woman testify. Neither were any of the Interior Department people, who were prepared to testify that the letter never existed, placed on the stand.

The whole procedure is unsatisfactory and unconvincing. The cloud of suspicion and uncertainty is not removed. Either Miss Abbott is done an injustice, by the failure to give her a chance to make good if she has told the truth, or else the people who were

unfairly brought into suspicion, if she did not tell the truth, are done an injustice by the failure completely to clear up the affair.

The Controller Bay episode, with this letter left entirely out of it, was not at all creditable to the Administration. It is undisputed that Richard S. Ryan did get the advantage of advance information about proposed withdrawal of lands from a national forest, and did use that information to secure Alaska harbor immediately adjacent to the coal fields. The whole affair deserves a more thorough consideration than it has been given, and the public a more illuminating report.

MR. DARROW AND HIS McNAMARA FEE.

It is perhaps an evidence of the primitive character and untrained quality of the lay mind that at times it experiences difficulty in understanding how the legal profession squares its high-toned professions and protestations to certain things that lawyers do.

Mr. Clarence Darrow, chief of counsel for the McNamara brothers at Los Angeles, has recently afforded an instance.

Mr. Darrow lives in Chicago. He has been very active as a lawyer close to and uniformly in sympathy with the labor movement. He is a socialist, and has had considerable part in Chicago politics, at one time being a candidate for mayor and making a showing which developed that he possessed a tremendous following outside the ranks of those who avow association with that party.

Mr. Darrow arranged for the confessions and pleas of guilty in the McNamara cases. In justification of his course, he has explained that it was the only thing to do to save the lives of the accused men. That means that, knowing them to be guilty, he considered that they had better chance to save their necks if they pleaded guilty, confessed, and threw themselves on the mercy of the court, than if they stood trial. Hence the sensational denouement.

To all this, no objection may be made. But Mr. Darrow appears for many months to have known these men were guilty. The question that bothers the layman is how a lawyer, a sworn officer of the court, under solemn obligation to promote the ends of justice, can take the case of men whom he knows to be guilty, and proceed with the handling of their case.

In the McNamara instance, attempted bribery has been most circumstantially charged. Now, the lawyer in a case need not be party to bribery, but he can hardly fail to have his suspicions about it. The most familiar case is that of the corporation "claim agent" who goes out and "sets up the case" in brief, gets the witnesses in line, drills them in their stories, and turns them over to the lawyer to be put through their narrative on the stand. Is it a high-toned thing; is it within the lawyer's code of ethics, to do that sort of thing?

In Mr. Darrow's case, it comes out that he accepted a \$50,000 retainer for taking charge of the McNamara defense. The lay mind is forced to confess inability to understand that. It is a big fee, taken apparently for the purpose of enlisting great talent to defeat the ends of justice.

The most innocent laymen understand, of course, that every accused person is entitled to his day and chance in court; to be represented by counsel, and to have every lawful right preserved and invoked in his behalf. But when the handling of a guilty man's defense becomes a high financial transaction; when vast funds are raised which could not well be employed legitimately; when it is a matter of common knowledge that evidence is in process of manufacture, and that detectives are "working up" features, does it not seem that the lawyer of high ideals and a full sense of his responsibility as a court officer, should protest and withdraw?

Would there not be vastly less perjury and manufacture of testimony, less rottenness in criminal procedure, less disregard and disrespect for the law, if lawyers themselves would frown down all these practices by refusing to take cases, or to remain in them, when such practices developed?

The court will always assign counsel to represent the accused. If lawyers would make it a part of their code to retire from rotten cases—cases in which vicious methods were being employed, there would be less of that sort of thing—vastly less.

DR. WILEY RHAPSODIZES AT A DINNER.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley is one of the four hundred and fifty Hoosiers who will have their feet under the mahogany, out in Chicago, this evening.

Governor Marshall will be present, and Indiana will be represented by men in various walks of life—mostly geniuses. The steering committee defeated a plan which one or two novelists had set on foot to read copious extracts from their unpublished works, and the cartoonists were placed under bonds to keep the peace.

But two of the guests insisted upon expressing their feelings in a medium for which they have heretofore had no partiality, so far as was generally suspected, and a couple of poems slipped by while the censor was gasping with

astonishment. George Ade took advantage of his position as toastmaster to send in advance copies of a bacteriological ode which reads like a report on the San Jose scale, and—would you believe it?—Dr. Wiley has come forth with a glad burst of song entitled "I Wonder What's In It."

It looks like an invention of his enemies, for he is down on the genius to speak on "Below the Genius Belt," whatever that equatorial zone may be; but the news has gone abroad that the doctor is responsible for the stanzas in question. Hear him:

Oh, maybe this bread contains alum and salt
Or sawdust chopped up very fine,
Or gypsum in powder, about which they talk.
Terra alba, just out of the mine.

Truly, it sounds like him and not like him. The hand is the hand of Esau, but the voice is the voice of Jacob.

And our faith in the butter is apt to be weak,
For we haven't a good place to pin it,
Anatto's so yellow and beef fat so sleek—
Oh, I wish I could know what is in it!

Isn't there a McCabean sound in this? Can it be that the friend, the idol, of the people, has thus wandered off after the strange gods of Parnassus?

If all this is one of the Hoosier jokes perpetrated by the bellwether of the rollicking flock, George Ade may be used as the moral to one of his own unconscious fables.

ABOVE ALL THINGS, THE PUBLIC UTILITIES BILL.

The conference held by Senator Gallinger, of the Senate District Committee, to discuss the details of his public utilities bill, which he has recently redrafted, directs public attention once more to the importance of this legislation, for which The Times has earnestly and consistently contended.

It is generally conceded that whatever may be the value of universal transfers and other reforms in all the public utilities of the District they are secondary to the broader proposition of creating a commission with large powers to regulate all these public functions.

A number of different bills were introduced at the last session of Congress varying in minor particulars. The greatest point of departure, perhaps, is in the question as to whether these powers should be lodged in the existing Commissioners of the District or should be placed with a new commission which would be known exclusively as a public utilities commission. Senator Gallinger feels that the additional powers should be given to the present Commissioners, while Senator LaFollette and others take the view that a special commission should be created.

It is not too much to say, in this connection, that the great body of the people of the District have manifested their public spirit by practically sinking any individual preferences they may have as between the two plans, and are concentrating their demands on the essential proposition that the District be given a commission, whether that commission shall be the same as the District Commissioners or another.

These citizens, as represented in the Federation of Citizens' Associations, for instance, realize that the abuses to which the people are subjected by the public utilities of the District far overshadow every other consideration, and that it is now imperative that some action should be taken toward giving them relief.

It was a matter of surprise to many of the visiting governors, who were recently in Washington, that we had no such commission, and they were emphatic in their indorsement of the proposition. Indeed, the wisdom and necessity for such regulatory authority is no longer within the province of debate. It is a crying necessity, and the feeling is general that no more time should be sacrificed to the mere detail as to where the powers should be lodged. At any rate, the Senator or Representative who takes up and pushes to a final passage a public utilities bill for the District, with those definite and extensive powers which the situation demands, will win the gratitude of the people and of the country at large, which realizes that the District of Columbia should be the model of Federal control for the whole country.

Suspicion Grows of Plot Against King

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The suspicion that the fifty-four sailors of the Medina, on which King George and Queen Mary sailed to India, were involved in a plot against their majesties is growing to-day, although the government officially announces that the men mutinied because they were dissatisfied with their quarters on the ship. All will be court-martialed.

The government is making strenuous efforts to cover up the facts in the case, though it is admitted the mutiny was discovered only a few hours before the ship sailed.

Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, will speak on the question in the house of commons December 19. He will claim the dissatisfaction arose because they had not been given time to prepare proper quarters for the crew.

Death Claims Victim Of Paralyzed Lungs

TULSA, Okla., Dec. 8.—William Hubbard, the iron worker whose lungs "died," while other organs continued their normal functions, is dead here to-day, after physicians had kept him comatose for fifty-three hours, owing to artificial respiration.

His totally was diagnosed as paralysis of the lungs, only a few cases of which have been recorded.

Julia Murdock Says Burton Holmes Has Traveled Three-Quarters Of A Million Miles in Search of Material for His Travelogues

Has Visited Every Inhabitable Portion of the Earth's Territory.

JOURNEYS COVER NINETEEN YEARS

Compelled To Gather in New Crop of Films Each Season.

To have traveled three-quarters of a million miles and to have visited every inhabitable portion of the earth's territory, and to have made a business of telling and showing thousands of people what has been seen and experienced, surely wins for one the title of distinguished traveler. Add to this the gentility and suavity of the story teller and scholar, and we have none other than Burton Holmes, to whom Washington is paying its annual homage.

It is not by reason of this peculiar distinction alone that interest attaches to the man with the wonderful ability to make interesting to his audiences any subject he undertakes. To the layman little is understood of the story of how the annual crop of travelogues is gathered and marketed, and this is a feature upon which he does not dwell in public utterances.

"The most difficult problem I have to contend with," said Mr. Holmes, "is to determine what not to use. In the course of my travels, Mr. DePue, my photographic expert and operator, and I obtain thousands of feet of moving picture films and innumerable slide negatives, only a small portion of which can be used in the limited portion of time occupied by a travelogue. Frequently pictures that we regard at the time of taking as most important for our collection do not appeal to our audiences, and I lose no time in discarding them for something else."

He has been at it nineteen years.

It all has taken Mr. Holmes just nineteen years to arrive at that degree of excellence where only the salient features of trips and travels can be presented with the virility that now characterizes his entertainment. Mr. Holmes pointed out to trace his movements in the exploration of the South American continent last year.

"I sailed from New York on Washington's Birthday, and spent a month in Spain and Portugal refreshing my memory of former trips. Before sailing from Lisbon I was joined by Mr. DePue, who had spent the interval in getting



BURTON HOLMES.

ready his complete equipment and the outfit necessary for development. "All of our pictures are developed immediately after being taken, as the motion picture films deteriorate rapidly.

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TIMELY LETTERS TO THE TIMES MAIL BAG

Readers of The Times are invited to use this department as their own—to write freely and frankly with the assurance that no letter not objectionable in language will be denied publication. Letters must not, however, exceed 200 words in length, and must be written only on one side of the paper. Letters must bear the names and addresses of the writers, as evidence of good faith, but the names will not be made public without the consent of the contributors. Address MAIL BAG EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

FICTITIOUS BIDS AT AUCTION SALES

To the Editor of THE TIMES: In regard to the "Dead Letter Sale" now drawing near, I would like to know if the Postoffice Department sanctions the custom that has been prevalent for the past few years, that is, allowing the auctioneer to start all packages at a fictitious bid.

Last year in particular the bids were all, or nearly all, started by the auctioneers, oftentimes at a dollar, and then run up, on an average, to about double the auctioneer's starting bid, thereby causing some people to pay for some packages about three times what they were really worth.

Let the purchasers start the bids, and not the auctioneers. The way the sale has been conducted lately by starting nearly every package at the auctioneer's own silent bid, and then handing on to the bidders the price of the package, would lead one to think the Postoffice Department is on the ragged side of bankruptcy. JOHN K. BROWN.

MR. GREEN ANSWERS

To the Editor of THE TIMES: In his letter, with the title "Few swings of the heavy rawhide leaden tipped bull-whacker," which W. B. M. D., to our amusement, tells us he just simply had to resort to demolish me, instead of his "alken-tyled laigh," he soars so far beyond the realms of safety in his furious flights of fancy that I can find in his remarks, next that for his own welfare his wings should and must be clipped again. He says:

Now, Congress, in fact, did this very thing, for no such word as "graceful" appears, but the word grateful does, and is printed in this very sentence. In the only two official references I can find in the Library of Congress—the original, volume 1, page 184, 1775, and the reprint, volume 2, page 177, 1905, both published by orders of the Continental and the United States Congresses, respectively—the word "grateful" is printed in the original, and in the reprint, and is not "the" original, as you say.

In those few words is the stamp of novice in more glaring mistakes and gross errors than is seldom seen in so short a space. They are (1) in not finding other official editions, for J. Almon's London reprint (1776), facsimile of the original, is in the Library of Congress (1776) Congress authorized, was there; (2) in describing his official reference as "the" original, when the original, volume 1, page 184, 1775, for (3) it was not published in 1775, as use of those figures indicates, but in 1777, and (4) is not "the" original, but an original—there having been two known prior prints, viz., J. Almon's London reprint (1776), and a Philadelphia print, 1776, Congress authorized; and (5) in asserting "both published by orders of the Continental and United States Congresses, respectively"—an impossible thing; and (6) in asserting "wherein appears for the first time the full printed address," for such address was resolved July 28, 1775, published in full in the Pennsylvania Packet of August 7, 1775, and in the same year by the Bradford, Philadelphia, in pamphlet—both on file in Library of Congress; then a Norwegian reprint (with Connecticut Historical Society), another reprint in Haven's Collection (from memory); and then a Congress authorized Philadelphia print (1776), and next another Philadelphia print, Altken,

OLD SOLDIERS NEED SERVICE PENSION

To the Editor of THE TIMES: I see by your paper of the 6th instant that the "Democratic House" is strong-ly inclined to pass a service pension bill. That such a bill is just and should have been a law before this no one will deny.

When the old boys were younger and could get out and hustle for themselves they did not think so much about a pension and they stuck pretty close to party lines when it came to voting, but in their declining years they are forced to look more to the source of their support than to party lines. If the House will pass the Sherwood bill, or something similar, every Democrat who supports the measure can count upon the support (vote) of nearly every old

soldier; the time has come when we have to look and work where we can get help. A year ago last fall, when a Representative was to be elected to Congress from my district, the Republicans and Democrats both put up good men; the district was Republican by a good majority; the old soldiers called upon the Republican candidate to see where he stood on the pension question; he was evasive and would not give a satisfactory answer; they called upon the Democrat, to see how he felt in regard to the matter; he said he was strongly in favor of a liberal pension policy and would do everything in his power to help legislation to that end; he was elected; the post to which I belonged cast a solid vote for him, while there was only one Democrat in the post.

A great majority of the old soldiers need the help; I was a member of the Soldiers' Relief Commission for a number of years, and I was often surprised to see who applied for aid, so I know whereof I speak.

As to the politics in the case, I will leave that to the politicians; I am looking at the practical and just side of the question. The feeling in the West and Northwest, where the old soldier vote is strong, is such that they will help the men who will help them in return, without regard to party lines.

A VETERAN.

THE EVOLVED CAUCASIAN AND HIS SOCIAL SYSTEM

To the Editor of THE TIMES: The Caucasian is inquisitive about matters that his unaided powers are unable to fathom, and unless this inquisitiveness be answered he becomes less amenable to wholesome restraint. His inquisitiveness is anticipated, and one of the first things that he is taught in school is to be a good boy, and to be a good boy is to be a good boy.

Creeds grow from tales that were originally composed in a pleasurable exercise of their authors' fancy, and also for the entertainment of others. The tales of the olden times were poets who had vivid imagination.

"And as imagination bodies forth The forms of things unseen, the poets Turn them to shapes and gives to airy nothing A local habitation and a name."

The product of the imagination came

in time to be a creed, and later on it came to be an adjunct of the moral precepts. In a rude and ignorant age the moral precepts are laws proclaimed by the tribal chief, king, or other ruler, and with the moral precepts the creed was taught to the people.

Ever since the Caucasian ceased to inherit life-sustaining instincts, it has been necessary for him to receive instruction from others. The necessity for this instruction gave rise to the vocation of teacher. The teachers came in time to be a company society, and they were the guardians of the creed. During long periods the creeds were passed on unchanged while the intelligence of the people slowly advanced. Thus a creed at one time may accelerate progress, and at another time retard it. And this is a paramount fact.

H. H. SWEARINGEN.

PROBABLY STRUCK BILLY PATTERSON

To the Editor of THE TIMES: In connection with the inquiry of H. M., in your issue of December 6, as to whether or not James Smith, the man whom the Metropolitan police force accused of so many crimes, could be Leon Ling, I would like to ask if you do not think that it would be wise for the police to investigate to trace the investigations into the life of said Smith with the view of establishing the fact that he is also the man who "hit Billy Patterson." L. H. Latton, Va.

Chaplain to Speak.

Chaplain George Robinson, of the United States army, will speak at the auditorium meeting of the Central Union Mission, 822 Louisiana avenue, tomorrow evening.

What's on the Program in Washington Today

Meeting of Mt. Horeb Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons, tonight.
Meeting of Canton Washington, No. 1, I. O. O. F., drill and social session, tonight.
Address, "Taxation in the District," by Congressman Henry George, University Club, 8 p. m.
Installation of officers of the Washington Charter, Kappa Sigma fraternity, Kappa Sigma house, 1100 Vermont avenue, 8:30 p. m.
Annual dinner, the Gridiron Club, New Willard Hotel, tonight.
Inspection of the Soldiers and Sailors' Temporary Home, 304 C street, northeast, by the department commander of the G. A. R. and his staff, tonight.
Weekly debate of the Young Men's Christian Association Debating Club, in the G street building, 8 p. m.

Amusements.

National—"The Pink Lady," 2:15 and 8 p. m.
Belasco—"The Wedding Trip," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Columbia—"Over the River," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Academy—"Rock of Ages," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Chase—"Polite vaudeville," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Cosmos—Continuous vaudeville.
Casino—Vaudeville, afternoon and evening.
Imperial—Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Lycium—Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Arcade—Sketching, motion pictures and other attractions.
Convention Hall—Skating.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Arrived—Maryland, a Hilo, Hawaii; Salem, Panther, at Hampton Roads; Monaghan, at Charleston; Connecticut, Vermont, Louisiana, North Dakota, at New York; Mississippi, Minnesota, at Philadelphia; Georgia, Nebraska, Virginia, at Boston; Wheeling, at Santo Domingo City, Nanshan, at Nanking; Decatur, at Wuhu; Dale, at Chinkiang, Buffalo, at San Francisco.

Sailed—Ohio, from Newport for Philadelphia; Patuxent, from Philadelphia for Key West; Hopkins, Hull, Truxton, Paul Jones, Stewart, Farrar, to Lawrence, Rowan, from San Diego for Mare Island; Supply, from Nagasaki for Kobe.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS

ARMY.
Captain LOUIS H. BASH, Fifth Infantry, to San Francisco, Cal., Western Division, for duty as assistant in the office of the chief commissary.

Captain SAMUEL MCP. RUTHERFORD, commissary, to Chicago, Ill., central Division, for duty as assistant in the office of the chief commissary.

NAVY.
Commander C. H. HAYES, detached command Annapolis, to home and wait orders.

Commodore T. J. SENN, detached connection board of inspection and survey for ships, as recorder of the board of inspection and survey for ships.

Lieutenant J. F. GREEN, detached Annapolis, to Vicksburg as executive.

Lieutenant (junior grade) S. A. TAI-FINDER, detached Annapolis, to Buffalo as senior engineer officer.

Ensign C. C. CLARK, detached Annapolis, to Asiatic station.

Ensign S. DOHERTY, detached Vicksburg, to home and wait orders.

Ensign H. T. KAYS, detached Buffalo, to Independence.

Ensign E. A. LICHTENSTEIN, detached Buffalo, to Independence.

Midshipman F. E. JOHNSON, detached Annapolis, to Independence.

Midshipman G. GREYER, detached Annapolis, to Independence.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. E. RYDER, detached Naval Hospital, Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., to Naval Hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.